

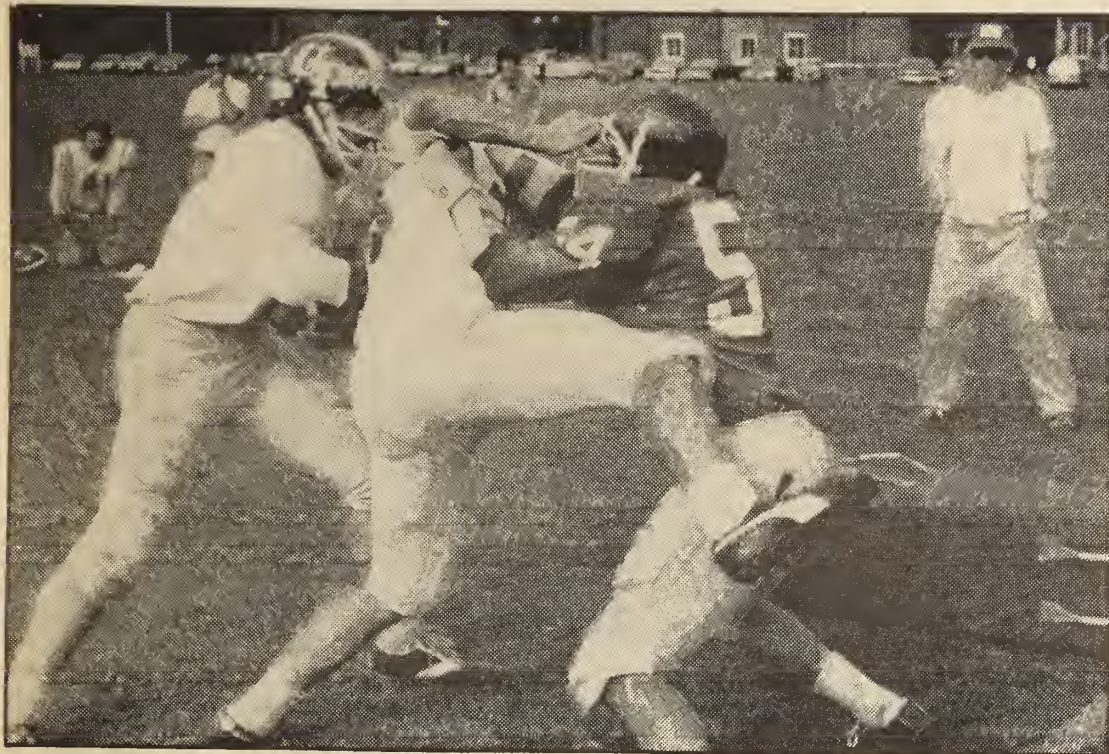
Bulletin

University of Toronto

Friday, September 10, 1976

No. 3

30th Year



Blues Coach Dave Copp looks on approvingly as linebacker John Vernon scores an upset. Varsity's first game will be Sept. 11 on the road against Waterloo Warriors.

300 volunteers take part in cholesterol study

A seven-year study to determine whether the lowering of the cholesterol level in the blood can delay or even prevent heart attacks in 300 carefully selected men is currently underway at U of T and McMaster University.

It's part of a Lipid Research Clinic Program in 12 different North American centres and includes some 3800 men between the ages of 35 and 59, all at high risk for coronary artery disease.

It's the first time such an extensive investigation has been conducted on the subject. U of T graduate Dr. Alick Little, a professor of medicine, and a member of the staff of St. Michael's Hospital, is directing the project and has organized the time-consuming and costly mass screening of a staggering total of 68,000 men to find 300 candidates.

The subjects had to meet the criteria of a blood cholesterol level that was consistently high in four separate blood tests. They had to be free of high blood pressure, gross obesity, diabetes or any non-related life-threatening disease, and were selected on the basis of their intelligence, self-discipline, and a declared willingness to co-operate in a continuing program of therapy.

Men rather than women were chosen because of their higher incidence of coronary artery disease. "In a man and a woman of equally high blood cholesterol level," says Little, "the man will suffer a heart attack 10 years earlier."

The subjects for the mass screening were recruited from all walks of life and were reached through the co-operation of industry, the Red Cross, hospitals, universities, insurance companies, hotels, fire departments, practising physicians, the mass media, all levels of government, sporting events such as horse races and football games, poster blitzes, and door-to-door campaigns with the courtesy van of the O'Keefe community service.

All 300 men are on diets

designed to reduce cholesterol in the blood, but one half are receiving placebos. "We'll have two groups," explains Little, "one whose cholesterol level is being lowered by diet alone, the other by diet and medication. We'll compare the two groups to each other, and then both groups to the general population."

Little also points out that another medical frontier is being explored in the study. "Nobody has ever studied why patients do or do not stay on their prescribed treatments. We are observing the basic reasons for non-compliance with therapy. Usually it's due to a lack of understanding of the regimen or its purpose. Occasionally the patient experiences side effects. To ensure the success of a costly clinical trial, it's essential to deal with compliance problems quickly and sensibly. The information gained from this study should be applicable to the entire practice of medicine."

The study in the Toronto-Hamilton area grew out of a meeting instigated in 1972 by Dr. Charles Hollenberg, professor and chairman of the Department of Medicine.

The subjects are seen by both doctor and dietician in lipid research clinics at the Toronto General Hospital, St. Michael's Hospital, and the Hamilton General Hospital in affiliation with McMaster University. The clinics are under the direction of Drs. George Steiner, Randolph Lee, and Maurice Mishkel, respectively. If a man changes addresses (and 20 percent of the North American population does so once a year), he can be redirected to another clinic near his new home.

The men are seen at intervals of two months and six months, then yearly thereafter. At each visit, a blood sample is tested for cholesterol, and general health care and diet are discussed.

"Although the diet is moderately limited in saturated fatty

Continued on Page 7

Transplants help ailing knees

by Robbie Salter

You take the faithful functioning of your knees for granted until the cartilage erodes and bone rubs on bone. Once pain ensues, you think twice about walking up the stairs or having that game of tennis.

Such a condition is frequently caused by osteoarthritis, one of the commonest afflictions of the adult population, and one which is increasing with lengthening life-span. Osteoarthritis can develop as the result of trauma, infection, hemophilia, or such deformities as severe knock knees and bow legs. It can even occur without any apparent cause.

Two orthopedic surgeons at Mount Sinai Hospital have shown that the ideal replacement for part of a worn-out knee is part of another knee that's sound. For the past five years Surgeon-in-Chief Allan Gross and Dr. Fred Langer, both U of T graduates, have successfully replaced faulty cartilage with a matched transplant of articular cartilage from a donor body.

At its best, cartilage is tough, shiny, well-lubricated with synovial fluid, and pivotal in helping the hinge-joint of the knee bear its load. At its worst, it's dry, fissured, and thinned to permit exquisite pain when two bony surfaces rub on each other.

In most transplants, the body recognizes the new tissue as 'non-self' and soon rejects it. However, the implanting of cartilage with its neighbouring bone takes place without clinical rejection. In fact, cartilage and cornea are the two tissues used in transplants that survive without the patient's being given drugs to suppress the body's immune reaction. Immunological investigations have revealed that, instead of rejecting the new tissue, the host sets up a 'blocking system' in its defence.

Gross and Langer point out that the clinical use of such transplants

is not new. It was first done in 1908 by Lexer, but the method differs in that today, the grafts consist only of joint surfaces that are transplanted without freezing so that the articular surface is alive.

The two surgeons first became interested in knee transplants during their post-graduate studies in England. "At that time," explains Gross, "the move was towards replacing worn-out knees and hips with plastic, artificial prostheses. In many instances, such procedures are successful, especially for the elderly, but for the younger person with many years of activity ahead, the stress on the artificial part proves too great. Therefore, we decided to attempt transplanting the knee. It's a more conservative approach in which a biological resurfacing of the knee joint becomes a natural part of the body."

Of the 35 operations performed

Continued on Page 7

Tune in, turn on — but carefully, please!

by Jake Koekebakker

Ever since the energy "crisis" of a few years ago, U of T's Physical Plant Department has been devising all sorts of tricks to keep the University's hydro bill down.

At first glance, this would seem to be a thankless task. After all, electrical energy consumption on the St. George campus is steadily rising, as it is everywhere else. So are energy prices. But today's bills aren't as high as the trends of a few years ago would have taken them.

"If we had continued the pattern of three years ago," says Jörn Braches, superintendent of electrical systems and distribution, "we would be spending 13 percent more than we actually are. We have been successful in keeping costs down as a result of judicious energy management by our building engineers and by the completion of all sorts of energy and cost-saving projects."

Furthermore, he ventures, "I can't prove it, but I have the strong impression it is partly because of voluntary participation of the University community in energy-saving practices."

With electrical energy costs expected to rise substantially again in the near future, Braches hopes to convince more and more people not only to turn off

the lights when they aren't needed, but also to use caution with what they plug in and when.

It's simply not true that switching lights on and off costs more than leaving them on all the time. This expert says it's definitely more economical to switch lights off for any period longer than, say, 20 minutes. "We've been trying to get people to turn the lights off in lecture rooms when they are not being used," he states. "And that is a matter of everybody sharing in the responsibility."

Toronto Hydro has a dual-charge method. One item on the bill gives the straight rate for energy used (kWh). The second charge, the so-called "demand charge," is based on the maximum power (kW) drawn at any time during each monthly billing period. This charge can account for 75 percent of the total bill.

The power "peak" on which the demand charge is based can occur at any time, but is most likely between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. on regular working days, says Braches. What that means is that considerable savings can be realized by scheduling heavy loads outside this period.

Building engineers have some control over power use during peak hours, and can, for instance, "squeeze" central air conditioning systems, avoid chiller start-ups (which draw a lot of extra power), and

control the operation of other loads that can be interrupted, such as those from water heaters, swimming pool heating and radiant slab heating in winter. These practices are already in use without any noticeable detrimental effects.

Braches says individuals can follow similar procedures with electrical equipment under their control. As examples, he mentions fume hoods, ventilation systems, process heating and experimental equipment.

"If, whenever feasible, people switch off equipment when it's not in use, and schedule heavy electrical loads outside the peak hours, it can make quite a difference," he says.

There have been suggestions that much electrical equipment could be automated, and some is. Ramp heating at several buildings, including the John P. Robarts Research Library, the Medical Sciences Building and McLennan Physical Labs, is controlled by snow sensors. Ice sensors start and stop eaves trough heaters at University College. But Braches says automation isn't always the answer.

"You can put on all kinds of sensors indicating various condition," he says, "but after all, we have 30,000 people here who are sensors. The question is, will they help?"

FORUM

Sugar Foundation supports research

To the Editor:

We would like to contribute the following facts to the exchange of views between Dr. Marliss and Mr. Gilder which appeared in recent issues of the *Bulletin*.

The International Sugar Research Foundation is a non-profit organization which financially supports research in the fields of food technology, sucrochemistry and public health. The latter is intended to increase the knowledge of human reaction to consumption of sucrose. Research projects presently supported in this field are the following:

Dr. David Kritchevsky, The Wistar Institute, "Dietary effects on atherosclerosis in primates."

Dr. George Gillespie, Pan American Health Organization, "Study of dental caries in two communities in Colombia, South America."

Dr. A. Harold Lubin, Children's Hospital, Ohio State University, "Diet and plasma lipids in children."

Dr. Kelly M. West, University of Oklahoma, "Diabetes, adiposity, vascular disease and sugar consumption in Oklahoma Indians."

Prof. Harry Keen, Guy's Hospital, London, "The role of sucrose in the cause of diabetes in man."

Prof. A.R.P. Walker, South African Institute of Medical Research, "Studies on the bearing of sugar on prevalences of dental caries, obesity, glucose tolerance and coronary heart disease (electrocardiographic abnormalities) in South African interracial populations."

Dr. Errol B. Marliss, University of Toronto, "The influence of sugar upon metabolic balance in obesity and diabetes."

Dr. T.D.R. Hockaday, Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford, U.K., "Comparison of 'restricted carbohydrate' and 'restricted fat' dietary advice in a prospective study in diabetics of metabolic features against clinical course."

Dr. M.R.C. Greenwood, Columbia University, "Taste as a factor in the etiology and maintenance of the obese condition."

Dr. John D. Brunzell, University of Washington Hospital, "The effect of the variation in food sources on hypertriglyceridemia and adipose tissue lipoprotein lipase in patients with chronic renal disease."

Dr. H. James Sandham, University of Toronto, "Relation of plaque microbiology to cariogenic activity."

Dr. Richard Wurtman, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, "Sucrose, brain neurotransmitters, and behavior."

Dr. Thomas W. Feary, Louisiana State University, "Genetic regulatory mechanisms associated with sucrose metabolism in oral streptococci."

The nature of the investigations,

the caliber of the researchers and the institutions, speak for the Foundation's aims and objectives.

The figure quoted by Mr. Gilder of 140 pounds average of white sugar consumption per person, per year in North America differs materially from those of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, namely, 96.6 in 1974 and 90.0 in 1975. These are "disappearance" figures and actual consumption would be lower.

We are familiar with Prof. Yudkin's views; he has made them known not only in the scientific

literature, but in conferences, radio and television interviews and in non-professional paperback books. He has been an evangelistic proponent of the view that sucrose is an important causal factor in degenerative diseases.

The scientific literature abounds with contrary views by world renowned investigators who disagree totally with Prof. Yudkin.

Gilles E. Sarault, President,
International Sugar Research
Foundation, Inc.,
Bethesda, Maryland.

A matter of interest

To the Editor:

This is a comment on Eric Mendelsohn's letter in the July 23rd issue of the *Bulletin*, commenting on the interest which the University will have earned on the staff salary increases which were withheld from the July pay cheques. This matter has, of course, been brought to the attention of the Faculty Association by many of its members. We have mentioned it to various officials of the University during the past few weeks on several occasions.

It is the opinion of the Executive of the Association that faculty members are entitled to receive their salaries in full on the customary dates, and, when for any reason which is not the fault of

the faculty member, the salary is not paid on the day it should be, then the faculty member should not suffer on this account, neither should the University profit from its mistake.

Although the withholding of salary increases for one month is something which has been noticed by everybody, it is not the only instance of late payment of salary. The Executive recommends that this particular instance should be considered in conjunction with other similar outstanding cases, and this is one of the items which is at present being discussed in the meetings of the Liaison Committee with University Administration.

J.M. Daniels
President,
Faculty Association.

Governing Council — Planning and Resources Committee

All members of the University community are invited to submit nominations for:

co-opted membership of subcommittees of the Planning and Resources Committee.

Nominations should include:

- (1) A brief and relevant curriculum vitae
- (2) An indication of the nominee's willingness to serve.

Nominations should be sent to Mr. David Warren, Secretary, Planning and Resources Committee, Governing Council Secretariat, Room 106, Simcoe Hall. The deadline for nominations is 12 noon, Monday, Sept. 20, 1976.

The Planning and Resources Committee may require additional nominations for its subcommittee structure in light of a proposed planning/budgeting initiative for 1976-77. This process will involve the review of divisional objectives and their relationship to budget planning. It is expected that the time commitments required from those involved in this important and complicated task will be considerable.

Individuals previously nominated in the Spring of 1976 need not be re-nominated. Their names continue to stand.

Pension Review Committee

A Pension Review Committee has been formed to act on recommendation C-19 of the Etkin Report. It is envisaged that this committee will direct its attention

to the problems created by the increasing CPP ceiling, to the early retirement provision, to the subject of minimum pension, and to any new matters requiring discussion.

The membership of the committee is: Chairman: Prof. A.D. Allen (Principal, Scarborough College); Governing Council representatives: James Joyce, James Lewis; UTSA representatives: Mavis Davison, Technical Services, Robarts Library; Jeanne Orr, Biochemistry; UTFA representatives: Prof. Nanda Choudry, Political Economy; Prof. Jacob Ziegel, Faculty of Law; Administration representatives: Alex Rankin, Vice-President, Business Affairs; Milton Israel, Vice-Provost; Assessors: R.F. Brown, Director of Personnel; James Hillhouse, Consulting Actuary; Neil Burnham, Manager, Benefits Administration; K.P. Burke, Payroll Manager; George Court, Financial Analyst; Secretary: Michael Dafeo, Office of the Vice-President, Internal Affairs.



In support of Shinerama, Premier William Davis obligingly prepares to have his boots buffed by Engineering Society President Jim Picknell.

Thanksgiving idyll

Autumn foliage at its finest, an abundance of wildlife to be seen in its natural habitat, and in the evenings good company before a crackling log fire will be the trimmings for a Thanksgiving excursion being organized by the Department of Alumni Affairs.

Naturalists' Weekend, Oct. 9-11, will be spent in the beautiful Haliburton Highlands, at the 55,000 acre Leslie M. Frost Natural Resources Centre. Under the guidance of Prof. R.F. Fisher,

environmental biologist, participants will be treated to a spruce bog walk in Algonquin Park, pre-dawn birdwatching and demonstrations in natural resources management.

Avoid busy holiday traffic by taking the charter bus to and from Toronto. The cost of \$110 per person includes the bus trip, accommodation at the Natural Resources Centre, three hearty meals a day and coffee and snacks. For information, call Butterfield and Robinson Travel, 864-1354.

Library carrel applications

Applications for carrels and book lockers for Faculty members and Graduate Students (Divisions I and II) for the Fall/Winter Session will be received until Sept. 17. Application forms and information sheets are available at the Circulation Desk, 4th Floor, Robarts Library.

As in the past, assignments for Graduate Students will be made on the basis of the following priorities, decided in consultation with the appropriate Graduate Department:

1. Full-time doctoral students in

final year of residency or beyond; faculty members on leave.

2. Other full-time doctoral students; faculty members requiring library space for special research.

3. Part-time doctoral students.

4. Full-time master's students.

5. Part-time master's students.

It is expected that assignment of carrels and book lockers will begin on Oct. 12.

For further information, please ask at the Circulation Desk or telephone the Carrel Office at 978-2305.

UTFA Council elections soon

Elections for the UTFA Council will be held in the last two weeks of September.

The Council, which was dissolved last spring, has been expanded to 50 members in order to make it more representative. Representation is based upon membership in the Association, in faculties, colleges, libraries, and departments. The ratio of representation is kept as nearly equal as possible.

Normally, the Council is elected for a 3 year term; however, this year the members will be elected for 1, 2, and 3 year terms in order to ensure continuity. All subsequent elections will be for 3 year terms.

The Council is the body responsible for carrying out UTFA policy decisions. This year, its role will be especially important as the Association is attempting to achieve a voluntary collective agreement with the University, outside the Labour Relations Act.

Nomination forms for Council elections have been mailed to all Association members and must be returned to the UTFA Office by Sept. 15. If you did not receive a nomination form, contact the office and it will be mailed to you.

Ballots will be sent out by Sept. 17 and two weeks will be allowed for voting. The polls will close Oct. 1.

The first meeting of the Council will be held on Oct. 6.

UNIVERSITY
of TORONTO
Bulletin

Readers are invited to submit letters for inclusion in Forum. Letters should be double-spaced, typewritten and addressed to the Editor. If space permits, the entire letter will appear; however, the Editor reserves the right to edit all material.

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C. Malim Harding comments on chairmanship

Early in June, Elizabeth Wilson of Information Services interviewed C. Malim Harding, who, having served as Chairman of the University's Governing Council since its inception in 1971, was preparing to step down. The inaugural Chairman's comments on various aspects of the Council's workings and on his own duties provide a rare and often intriguing perspective of what goes on both before and behind the scenes.

What has given you particular satisfaction about being Chairman of the Governing Council?

The fact that, looking at it now, it has worked. When the unicameral system, which abolished the Board of Governors and the Senate was put into effect by the University of Toronto Act of 1971, many people in all sections of the University community were sceptical about whether or not this system would work. It worked because of the splendid effort by all members of the Council — lay, alumni, staff, students and faculty.

How do you feel about the position of some faculty members that they are not adequately represented?

First, we must recognize that the faculty are the backbone and guts of the university. Second, we are operating under a new system of government which has the Governing Council as the top governing structure and on which the faculty have representation, something they never had before.

I think the faculty now have good representation. If we talk in numbers, a case could be made that no segment of the University community has sufficient members to do all the tasks, but if one looks at the two key committees, Academic Affairs and Planning and Resources, we find that, although we have our rule that no one constituency can have a majority on the Committee itself, the faculty have the largest representation and very close to a majority on both Committees. On many sub-committees, the faculty have a majority.

However, I do not want to talk about numbers as I feel that the faculty do and should have far greater influence than their numbers would indicate. I think it takes a little while for any segment of the University community to get used to a new system. The faculty are far more at home discussing matters with their peers than they are in a public meeting of the Governing Council. I think at times in the early days they were loathe to speak when a rather political issue came up. However, I am very glad that this seems to have disappeared. For instance, at the last budget debate, when some other members questioned the level of faculty salaries, several members of the faculty spoke and spoke very effectively.

In the Dunphy Report, Dr. Bissell is quoted as saying that the Governing Council was set up to legitimize executive actions. I don't think you'd agree with that, would you?

No, I would not agree with that. I think we have to be very careful in interpreting Dr. Bissell's comments.

The Governing Council is set up as the top governing structure to decide on all matters of policy with respect to the University. The President can report to either the Executive or the Governing Council or both on what action is going to be taken — or, in some cases where fast action was required, what action has been taken. It gives an opportunity to members of the Council to ask questions, and more importantly, ensures that the University community is properly informed.

What disadvantages have there been? For example, you hear people say that the demise of the Board of Governors deprived the University of good access to the business world.

Generally speaking, I do not think this is true. We have on the present Governing

Council quite a few prominent businessmen, though they are not the majority. Whereas, the old Board was really dominated by them. I do not think that the old Board was probably as representative of the community as it might have been and I notice a trend in other university boards to make them far more representative.

I consider the work load of a member of the Governing Council, and this applies particularly to the lay and alumni members, far heavier than the work load of the average Governor on the old Board.

To continue, our work with the Update Campaign would indicate that our relations with the business world are still good. We have received a very favourable reception. It is quite true, however, that we have a good case to take to the community in this campaign.

Do you think decisions get made faster now than they used to?

No, I would not say that. I feel that the Governing Council has faced up to sticky, unpleasant and unpopular decisions, some inherited from the previous system. When necessary, they have acted quickly. I think a fair criticism of the Council might be that it does take legislation a long time to go through the process.



Give me some examples.

Well the first one that comes to mind and the first one on the agenda was Household Science. This took about a year-and-a-half. The second one was the Memorandum of Understanding. The question of discipline was one which the Council devoted a lot of time to. They did not succeed in producing a non-academic discipline code. I query if one is really necessary but they did produce a code and procedures for academic discipline, which had not been done before.

An important matter does take some time on its passage through a sub-committee, then a committee, then through the Executive to the Council. The fact that all these meetings, except the Executive Committee, are held in open hearings is a good thing. This was one matter which alarmed me needlessly in the beginning, as I thought that open meetings would lead to more problems. This fear turned out to be groundless.

Although there is no such thing as perfect legislation, I do feel that the calibre of the legislation has been tremendously improved by the Governing Council system. As all matters are debated in open session in the various committee meetings, a controversial issue is brought to the attention of the University community — the people who are going to be affected by it. So it does not come as any surprise.

What improvements would you like to see made in the Governing Council?

That's a tough one. When the University of Toronto Act was reviewed two years ago, as was required by statute, the changes recommended were of the minor housekeeping variety. I think it was a mistake at that time that the committee reviewing it made recommendations about a change in the composition of the membership. I believe it was too early for that. I think two or three years from now, there should be a very thorough review of the Governing Council and its procedures to see what improvements can be made. We have found out by trial and error

what procedures we should adopt and what procedures are dangerous. For example, it has been proven that the floor of the Governing Council is normally not the place to make a major amendment to any legislation brought forward. The correct course is to debate it thoroughly and, if something is not satisfactory, to send it back to the committee with some guidance as to how it might come forward again. This, of course, does not preclude the Governing Council taking a definite stand, yes or no, on a particular issue, but the floor of the Governing Council is not a place for substantive amendments.

As regards changes I would like to see, there are many. I have no particular views on the composition of the various constituencies. I think the present ratios are as good as any which we might have. It would be impossible with any system of government at the University, its being such a large and complex institution, to make sure that everybody gets proper representation. What we should try for are better communications and encouraging interested people to allow themselves to stand for office on the Council.

Another change which I feel would be desirable and which can be effected without any change of the University of Toronto Act would be to put a lot of minor legislation back to the Faculties and Divisions and not have it referred to the Governing Council at all. The Council should really only concern itself with the more important matters of policy and I think there is a tendency to spend too much time on small details which might properly be left in the hands of the Division.

Also, as the Council, even with 50 people, can never represent everybody, there should be a method of getting people in the University involved with the Council and its sub-committees, working groups and task forces. This is why we recommended recently that there be a pool of people from the divisions available for such work as co-opted members in these various capacities.

An improvement in methods of reporting what is happening at the Council and its Committees is something which would be most desirable and here the *Bulletin* can play a very important role. It is not enough to send masses of material around. As you know, people will not read it. We are going to try to get short synopses of what action has taken place and what is in process, so that it can be made readily available to everybody who might be concerned and might be encouraged to attend the meetings.

What do you see as your role as Chairman?

I think the principal job of the Chairman of the Executive Committee and the Council is to ensure that any matters coming forward through the committee stages have been properly prepared, that the legislation makes sense, and that it covers all aspects of the situation. Once the legislation gets to Council, the Chairman's job is to ensure that the debate is carried on in a proper manner and that everybody has an opportunity of saying what they wish to say but not saying it ad nauseam.

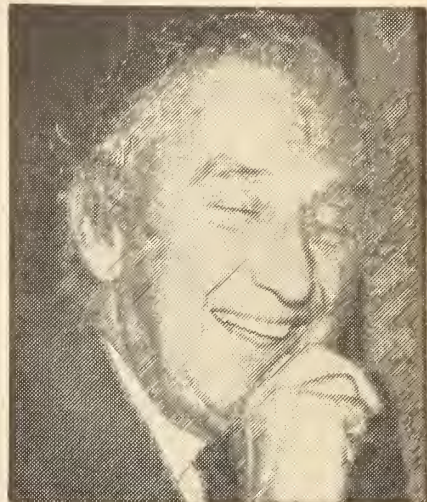
It also is important as Chairman to make sure that the administration, which really means the President, has a good opportunity of expressing its views. This, I think, is most important, as the role of the President in connection with the Council is a sensitive one, and it is only right that he should have an opportunity of expressing his views, in such a manner as he might choose, at the proper time.

When there's a demonstration at a meeting, what's going through your mind?

What would go through my mind now and what went through it three or four years ago, are probably quite different. There haven't really been too many bad cases but one certainly learns from experience. The object which I try to keep in front of me is to do whatever will be least harmful to the Council.

One must recognize that in an open meeting if somebody wants to interrupt and take charge of things, there is very little that you can do. You cannot forcibly remove people and if people are determined to disturb a meeting, they are

going to disturb it. The great thing, and I am not the most patient person in the world, is to make sure I do not lose my cool. I haven't really been very tempted to do so.



I, as Chairman, and the Council itself, often have had to swallow our dignity and put up with procedures which I am sure were distasteful to everyone concerned. That is the only sensible thing to do. At some early meetings, the Council did stand on its dignity and ruled that it wanted to discuss the agenda in a certain order, but the other people took over. I think I could have probably given better direction to the Council and said that we should have changed the order of the agenda. However, this is one of the things which you learn from experience.

Does this kind of thing upset you?

After one or two of them, I found that they really did not upset me particularly. Demonstrations really don't upset me nearly as much as the long, wrangling, nit-picking sessions, which are far more wearing than an old fashioned riot. When someone makes an amendment to an amendment and the Council and its Chairman get all tied up in knots, this is very, very tiresome.

How much time do you spend in an average week on University business?

I used to say, when asked this question in the beginning, about half my time and all my spare time, and I don't think this is really too far off, though it may be a slight exaggeration. The Council and Executive meetings do take considerable time in preparation, and then I try to take in the odd committee meeting over and above that.

The Chairman as you know is a member of all Committees and in addition to that I serve ex-officio on the Boards of the Royal Ontario Museum and Sunnybrook Hospital and on the Connaught Committee, and I am Chairman of the Senior Salary Committee.

Even with the help of the excellent Secretariat, there always seem to be one or two important matters which require some fairly careful consideration and planning before they get to the Council, and there are normally several of these a year. The review of the University of Toronto Act, setting up the appeals for Mr. Schabas and Mr. Leah, the special study group on the work of the faculty, are really time consuming for the Chairman.

I have at least one weekly meeting with the President and probably talk to him on the phone almost once a day and then I am in fairly constant communication with the Secretariat. It is hard to be too specific about the various matters but the phone calls and extra meetings do take an awful lot of time.

What sort of things do you usually talk about in your meetings with the President?

A great variety of subjects. I make a list of various items I want to discuss with him and he sends me his list and then, when we settle down, we go through the list and try to deal with all the items. These are normally items arising out of legislation which is on its way through the Council or something which we have to decide will be presented to the Council for action or for information.

If a matter is a tricky one, we have to

Continued on Page 6

APPOINTMENTS

Prof. Rose Sheinin

On July 1, Prof. Rose Sheinin, a biochemist, became Chairman and Head of the Department of Microbiology and Parasitology in the Faculty of Medicine. Prof. Sheinin will continue her research in tumor viruses which was begun at the Princess Margaret Hospital, where she is an associate professor in Medical Biophysics.

In discussing her investigations, Sheinin says, "the idea that viruses may be implicated in causing cancer is not new. However, it has taken a revolution in scientific thought and many years of research for the original observations—first made as early as 1908—to become acceptable.

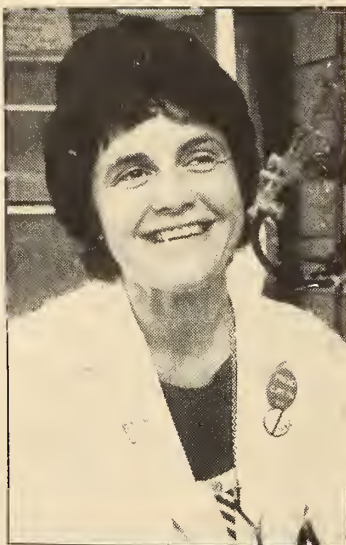
"We now know that members of this special group of viruses cause a variety of neoplastic diseases in mammals, birds, fishes, reptiles, and amphibians. Today the most extensive being studied are the leukaemia viruses and the herpes viruses, which cause lymphoma, another form of cancer of the blood."

The concept of viruses as being

the sole causative agents of cancer has not yet been demonstrated, and Sheinin says, "It seems likely that they must interact with other factors in our environment, that is with chemicals, infectious agents, or irradiation.

"The many studies which show that viruses cause cancer in animals naturally lead us to ask whether they are also involved in the cancers of human beings. So far, the evidence is strongest in the case of a herpes virus — the Epstein-Barr Virus — which is implicated in a lymphoma in children. It has been taken from tumors and grown in tissue culture. Such research offers the hope that one day a vaccine may be produced that will make cancer as preventable as polio."

Of her colleagues, Sheinin comments, "I've been lucky to have colleagues who can rise above the constraints imposed by a largely male-dominated area of work. They have accepted and supported me in the face of considerable prejudice and chauvinism.



It's still very tough for women to make their way in science. Our culture evolves very slowly."

Prof. Sheinin is a past president of the Canadian Society for Cell Biology and currently is president of the Canadian Chemical Society. Her research is supported by the Medical Research Council of Canada and the National Cancer Institute of Canada.

Preventive Medicine

On July 1, Prof. Richard W. Osborn assumed the duties of chairman of the Department of Preventive Medicine and Biostatistics. He had served as acting chairman for the past year. Prof. Osborn is a Sociology graduate from Brown University and came to U of T in 1972 as an associate professor in the then Department of Preventive Medicine.

Prof. Osborn's research has focused on population growth, family planning, and abortion. "In the near future, we shall have the results of a first-time national survey on fertility," he says. "We shall know the effects of the pill, other methods of fertility control, and how Canadian women plan to limit births. In conjunction with government statistics we shall also learn how our population growth has been affected by a low birth rate and a large volume of immigrants."

"The major changes in Canada's population are coming from a diverse immigrant population. Like other Canadians, immigrants tend to settle in large cities — Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver — rather than in towns and villages. Such migration patterns cause problems in housing, finding jobs, and schooling, and are more problematic than those linked to fertility."

Prof. Osborn says that "although we have reached a plateau where both fertility and mortality rates are low and stable, we also know that an improvement in the country's economy might well give rise to couples having larger families again. The control individual couples exercise over reproduction can be used to increase the number of children as easily as to limit family size."

Osborn and his colleagues are also studying the male's involvement in reproduction patterns. "It's one of the rare times when a male is asked for his views on fertility and its control," he says. "Today, sterilization is becoming increasingly popular, and although the male often says he will undergo the procedure, our study shows that it's more likely to be the female who actually does so."

Current population control, he says, has been a mixed blessing. "We are moving towards an aging population. And by the year 2000, the post-war babies will begin to retire in great numbers — with few descendants in their wake as a supporting group. It would require a major program mounted now to provide adequate care for our aged in the year 2020. Holland and the Scandinavian countries have taken the necessary steps to care for their elderly, but the Canadian government is indifferent to this problem."

For two years Osborn studied the problems of fertility in Pakistan where he was chief adviser in family planning. "In general, family planning in Pakistan and similar countries has failed. At present it is not known how to reduce fertility in the Third World, since the people love and want children. Perhaps when there is an immediate and personal advantage to Third World couples, they will co-operate in preventing births, but in the meantime, the well-intentioned and innocent help that the Western world has been giving to developing countries for the past 15 to 20 years hasn't changed the value of children to the peasant."

Honours abroad and headship

On July 1, Dr. Robert B. Salter was appointed Professor and Head of Orthopaedic Surgery at the University.

At a ceremony in London, England on July 7th, Honorary Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons of England was conferred upon Dr. Salter, who is Surgeon-in-Chief of The Hospital for Sick Children, in recognition of his contributions to orthopaedic research and postgraduate teaching internationally.

Dr. Salter had previously been awarded Honorary Fellowship in three other Colleges — the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh and the College of Surgeons of South Africa.

New chairman of Health Administration

Dr. Eugene Vayda has recently been appointed Professor and Chairman of the Department of Health Administration in the Community Health division of the Faculty of Medicine. Dr. Vayda comes to U of T from McMaster University. His training is in internal medicine, cardiology, epidemiology, and health services administration and research. After medical school and residency training at Case Western Reserve University in Cleveland, Ohio, he was in private practice and taught part-time at the University.

In 1963, he organized and was the first medical director of the Cleveland Community Health Foundation. After a year as Senior Associate in Epidemiology and Medical Care organization at Yale University in 1969-70, he came to McMaster University as Associate Professor and then as Professor of Clinical Epidemiology and Biostatistics and Medicine.

At McMaster he also taught and shared the planning of the medical

undergraduate program, and the graduate program in design, measurement, and evaluation. He was also a consulting internist with the McMaster Family Practice Unit. He has served as a consultant for the governments of New

Brunswick and Manitoba and is currently a consultant in hospital based group practice for the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation. His research interests include prepaid group practice, and emergency services and their use.

Principal for Victoria

The Board of Regents of Victoria University has appointed Professor Gordon L. Keyes of the Department of Classics as Principal of Victoria College for five years, effective July 1.

Principal Keyes was born in Kearney, Ontario. He graduated in Honours Classics from Victoria College in 1941 and received the doctorate from Princeton in 1944. Since 1947 he has taught Classics at Victoria and since 1968 he has been Nelles Professor of Ancient History.

From 1967 to 1969 he was chairman of the combined Departments of Classics and from 1971 to

1975 he was chairman of the Victoria Department of Classics. He has been chairman of the Victoria College Council and more recently has been an active member of the committee on revision of the Victoria University Act.

Prof. Keyes is an outstanding teacher who has taken an especial interest in the position of Greco-Roman history in the undergraduate program. His principal area of research is classical historiography and the philosophy of history. In 1966 he published *Christian Faith and the Interpretation of History: A Study of St. Augustine's Philosophy of History*.

Fredrickson appointed Clinical Sciences Director

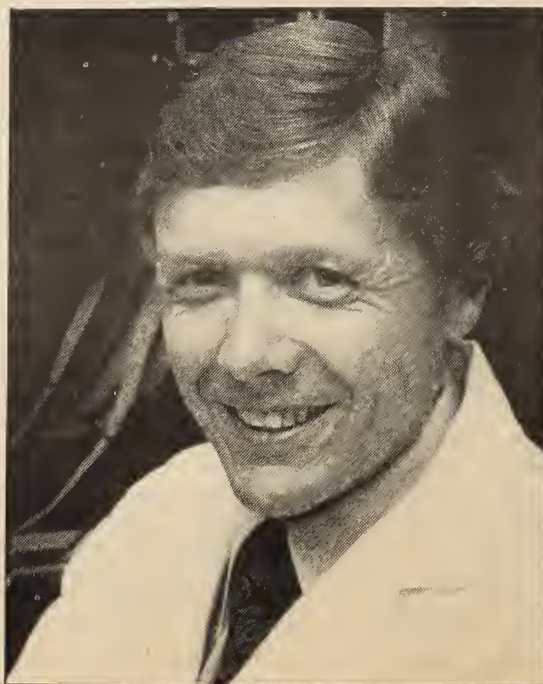
John M. Fredrickson, associate professor in the Department of Otolaryngology, has recently been appointed director of the Clinical Sciences Division in the Faculty of Medicine. In his new position, Dr. Fredrickson will co-ordinate a fraternity of scientists working in basic and clinical research and occupying laboratories on the fifth, sixth, and seventh floors of the Medical Sciences Building.

"Their interests are diffuse and relate to many departments," says the University of British Columbia graduate, "but through dialogue, we hope to share ideas about research and stimulate co-operative adventures. Many research projects — metabolism, respiration, and calcium — are already working in interdisciplinary co-operation."

In one of Fredrickson's own research projects, he has successfully transferred a rib — with its own blood supply intact — as a living graft. "Since the graft is autogenous (that is, the patient is both donor and receiver), the problem of rejection does not arise," explains Fredrickson. The technique of using distant bone with its own vascular supply has other applications as well. A portion of a long bone in one leg can serve as a graft for the other leg.

The project is supported by the Ontario Cancer Treatment and Research Foundation, and the Charlie Conacher Research Fund.

Fredrickson has also developed an artificial voice box, or larynx. In collaboration with Prof. Douglas Bryce, Chairman of the Department of Otolaryngology, Dr. Margaret Stoicheff of the Division of Speech



Pathology, and Prof. Hans Kunov of the Institute of Biomedical Engineering, he has produced an

implantable voice box for patients whose larynges have been removed due to cancer and who have not been able to master the technique of speaking with the aid of the esophagus.

"We have modified and miniaturized the electromagnetic voice box, which patients can hold against the neck, and implanted it in the tissues where it can't be seen," explains Fredrickson. "Though it doesn't mimic the vocal chords, its frequency is in the range of speech. The patient uses existing articulatory processes to transform vibration into sound."

The artificial voice has been successfully tested and will be used shortly in a small clinical trial. The project is supported by the Conacher Research Fund and the Ontario Cancer Treatment and Research Foundation.

Fredrickson has also devised an implantable hearing aid for patients with "nerve" hearing loss, who are not able to function satisfactorily with a conventional hearing aid. His background in the neurosciences, especially his work in tracing brain pathways, has provided much of the knowledge and many of the techniques used in development of the hearing aid, which will soon be ready for a clinical trial.

This summer, Fredrickson was the volunteer director of the field hospital at the Olympiad for the Disabled. He supervised the necessary medical supplies and co-ordinated volunteer medical staff. Recently, he was given an honorary medical degree in the University of Linköping, Sweden.

R.S.

APPOINTMENTS

Centre for Religious Studies

Prof. Willard G. Oxtoby of the Department of Religious Studies and Trinity College has been appointed as the first Director of the Graduate Centre for Religious Studies, for a three-year term beginning July 1, 1976.

Born in California, Prof. Oxtoby took his A.B. degree at Stanford University in 1955, in philosophy with honours in an interdisciplinary humanities program. Graduating Phi Beta Kappa, and receiving a Danforth fellowship for graduate study, he first studied ancient Semitic languages, Near Eastern history, and Islamics at Princeton University (1955-58) and historical numismatics for one summer (1957) at the American Numismatic Society in New York. He then trained in epigraphy and archaeology in Jerusalem (1958-60) as a Fellow at the American School of Oriental Research. While overseas he helped the international team

studying the Dead Sea Scrolls to compile a working concordance, and on an expedition to the desert of eastern Jordan he collected 480 previously unrecorded inscriptions in Safaitic, a pre-Islamic Arabic dialect. The study of these inscriptions formed his Ph.D. dissertation (Princeton, 1962).

Prof. Oxtoby's first academic appointment was at McGill University, 1960-64, teaching in the Hebrew scriptural field in the Faculty of Divinity. He was also in 1963 ordained by the (American) Presbyterians, and in 1964 was a visiting professor in Near Eastern Studies at the University of Michigan. Moving into the area of history of religions, he spent the next two years studying world religions at Harvard, and developed a special interest in Zoroastrianism and also Manichaeism and Mithraism, and in questions of

method and theory in the study of religion.

Prof. Oxtoby taught history of religions at Yale University (1966-71). He came to U of T in 1971, joining Religious Studies and Near Eastern Studies, and with appointments to both Trinity and St. Michael's Colleges. He is the author of numerous works on Near Eastern religion and history, and on the general study of religion, and is a member of several organizations including the American and the Canadian Societies for the Study of Religion, the American Academy of Religion, the American Oriental Society, and the Oriental Club of Toronto.

His University administrative responsibilities have included membership in the Committee on Academic Standards (1972-74) and in the Ad Hoc Committee on Graduate Studies in Religion.

Erindale gets new Associate Dean environmentalist Professor Betty Roots

Prof. Betty I. Roots has succeeded Dr. Harry Taylor as Associate Dean (Sciences) at Erindale College for a three-year term. Dr. Roots has been at the College since 1969 and has been assistant chairman of Zoology since 1972.

Dr. Roots' research interests lie in the area of the adaptation of animals to changes in their environments. Her studies on the part played by the nervous system in this process recently led to a description of an experimental animal model for studying changes occurring in the nervous system with aging and degenerative diseases. Her work in this area is now being funded by the Multiple Sclerosis Society of Canada.

A graduate of the University of London, Dr. Roots received her Ph.D. in 1953. She has taught in Canada, Great Britain and the United States. This spring she was invited to Saudi Arabia to lecture to women medical students at the University of Riyadh.

Dr. Taylor, her predecessor as



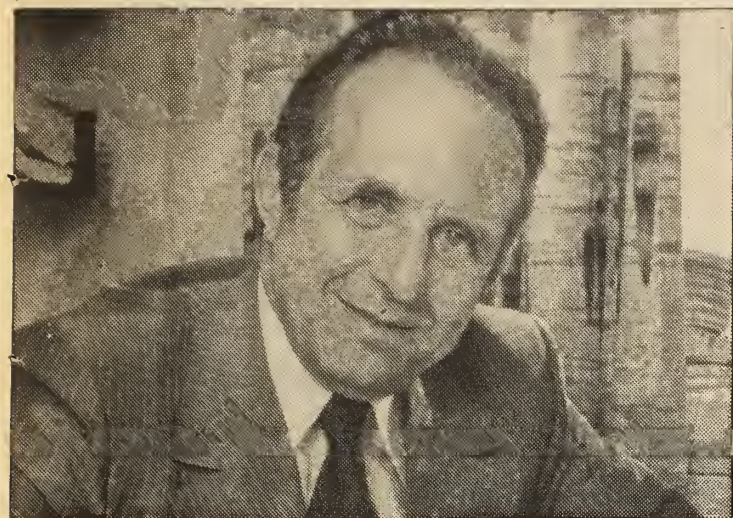
Associate Dean, plans to resume full-time teaching and research in the Department of Physics at Erindale.



Health Administration

Professor F. Maureen Dixon has been recently appointed to the Department of Health Administration as Assistant Professor specializing in Health Services Organizations. Prof. Dixon comes from London, England where for the past nine years, she held the dual position of Research Fellow, Health Services Organization Research Unit, Brunel University, and Tutor at the King's Fund College.

Previously, Prof. Dixon was an Assistant Regional Staff Officer in the Oxford Regional Hospital Board. Prof. Dixon holds an M.Ph. from Brunel University. At U of T she will take part in the teaching of health administration, direct the program in the two-year diploma course in hospital administration, and take part in a large research project that is studying the City of Toronto's delivery of health care.



Management Studies

George James Leonidas, Chairman of the Board of Coca-Cola Ltd., has been appointed Associate Dean, Executive Development, of the Faculty of Management Studies. Dean Max Clarkson has announced.

Leonidas, who has been a special lecturer in business policy since October, will be responsible for co-ordinating and implementing all management, executive development and continuing education programs of the School, in co-operation with the faculty's Executive Development Committee.

He replaces Prof. Jamie Poapst, who began a year's sabbatical leave on May 1.

"Mr. Leonidas combines a teaching experience with a notable career in corporate business," said Dean Clarkson. "He will tailor our new programs to attract the widest possible interest from the Canadian business community."

A native of Edmonton, Alberta, Mr. Leonidas has a B. Comm. degree from the University of Chicago. During his 30-year business career he has attended executive development courses and seminars at Harvard, Stanford and other institutions.

Mr. Leonidas began his career as a market research analyst for Canadian General Electric in Toronto, and returned to the academic world as Associate Professor of Marketing at the University of Manitoba. In 1948 he joined the Sherwin-Williams Co. of Canada in Montreal as manager of their company-owned chain of retail and wholesale paint and wallpaper outlets. In 1956, he moved to Coca-Cola Ltd. in Toronto as marketing assistant to the President. Subsequently, he became President and Chief Executive Officer and, in 1974, Chairman of the Board.

Cancer Institute Director

Dr. Raymond S. Bush, Associate Professor in the Department of Radiology, has been appointed Director of the Ontario Cancer Institute.

A graduate of U of T and a specialist in radiation oncology, Dr. Bush has been a member of the Board of the National Cancer Institute; Chairman of the Section

on Cancer, Academy of Medicine, Toronto; and Chairman of the Board of Examiners, Radiation Oncology, the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada.

The Ontario Cancer Institute, incorporating the Princess Margaret Hospital is the major centre for cancer treatment and research in Canada.

BRIEFLY

Simcoe County, Ontario is seeking a historian/writer to prepare a volume of its recent history (1890 to the present). Applicants should have some appreciation of the historical process, an empathy for local history, and the ability to write for the interested public. They should also be free enough to finish the project in about a year. Most of the pertinent data has already been gathered by a research team. Interested applicants should apply to the Managing Editor of the project: Helen Nolan, 34 Elmsdale Road, Toronto, Ontario M4J 3M4.

Of the 55 distinguished Canadian humanists and scientists to be elected to Fellowship in the Royal Society of Canada in 1976, 13 are at the U of T. They were inducted into the Society at its annual meeting on June 6.

Elected to Academy 11, Humanities and Social Sciences, were Profs. Aziz Ahmad, Islamic Studies;

Albert A. Breton, Economics; Desmond J. Conacher, Classics; Trinity College; Brian T. Fitch, French, Trinity College; Samuel Hollander, Economics; James A. Raftis, Pontifical Institute of Mediaeval Studies and Centre for Medieval Studies; John M. Rist, Classics; Ann Saddlemeyer, English and Graduate Centre for Study of Drama; and John William Wevers, Near Eastern Studies.

Elected to Academy 111, Science, were Profs. Richard S.C. Cobbold, Institute of Biomedical Engineering; Colin O. Hines, Physics; Roland List, Physics (Meteorology); and Herbert Spencer Ribner, Institute for Aerospace Studies and the NASA Langley Research Centre.

The Institute for Environmental Studies is publishing a newsletter, the *IES Bulletin*, reporting on the research and other activities of associates of the Institute. Copies may be obtained from the Publications and Science Editor, Institute

for Environmental Studies, Haultain Building.

The Students Administrative Council is trying to persuade the Metro Housing company Board of Directors and the Toronto City Council that at least some of the residence space in the Rochdale building be made available at low cost to University students.

SAC points out that the last University residence was built in 1964. Since then the student population has more than doubled.

Present plans are to convert Rochdale into living space for senior citizens.

A blue and white budgie is flying with a large flock of sparrows at Huron and Willcocks these days. They industriously peck together on the grass, wheel as one body up to a tree, then swoop down to the curbside again. Interestingly, a budgie was a member of the flock this time last year. Shall we look, next year, for a white-headed sparrow or one with a blue rump or a hooked bill?

A star in academic constellation, Dr Hogg retires

A cardinal is hitting the high notes just outside the second floor window of Dr. Helen Hogg's office in the David Dunlap Observatory and nearby a rabbit scampers across a generous expanse of lawn. It's a scene that's been familiar to astronomer Helen Sawyer Hogg for the past 40 years.

It's a few days after the publication of her book, *The Stars Belong to Everyone*, and the awarding of an honorary degree at McMaster University, and a few days before being made a companion in the Order of Canada.

In her gentle New England accent Dr. Hogg explains that she hadn't always studied astronomy. "My family loved nature and introduced me to the constellations when I was very young, but for the first three years at college I studied chemistry. It was a combination of the influence of a special professor, and my fascination with a total eclipse of the sun, that locked me into astronomy forever."

Her major research (on which she has written 100 scientific papers, another 50 on historical astronomy, and a compilation of her earlier writing and other articles called *Out of Old Books*), is on variable stars in globular clusters. "I've always been intrigued by their symmetry and beautiful form," she says. "Just now I'm studying one of the globular clusters on which I did my thesis in 1931 — only this time I'm looking at it as a photograph on a glass plate sent from our observatory in Chile. In the past, the northern hemisphere has been well viewed; now, the southern hemisphere is in the forefront for intensive examination."

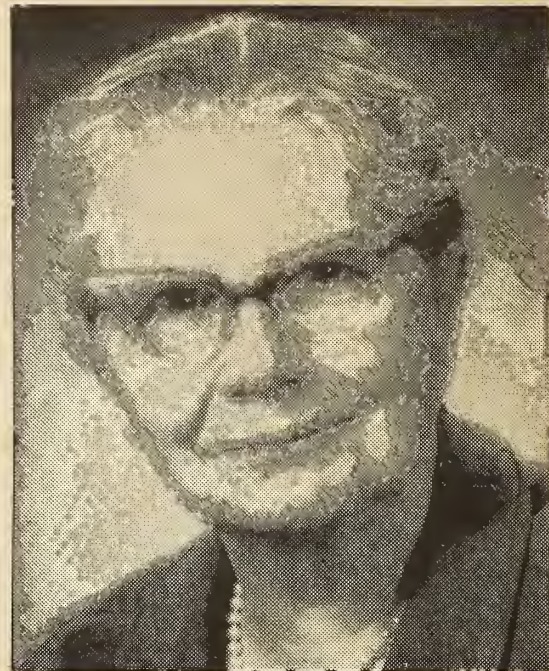
"Unfortunately our city lights are somewhat of a deterrent to ideal observing." In her new book, Dr.

Hogg notes, "It is a sad commentary that modern civilization with its bright lights and indoor attractions has detracted from one of man's greatest birthrights — the ability to enjoy the sights in the eternal heavens. Cavemen were better off than we are in this respect."

Notwithstanding, *The Stars Belong to Everyone* encourages readers to enjoy the beauties of the heavens, even without a telescope. Dr. Hogg writes of "the beautiful phenomenon attending moonrise and moonset, sunrise and sunset, the annual showers of shooting stars, Venus as evening star, the old moon in new moon's arms." She also explores illusions and tricks in the earth's atmosphere: why, for example, you can still see the red disc of sun, although it "has already set and you are looking at it when it is below the horizon." She discusses the mystique of twilight, of flying saucers, and, of extra-terrestrial life, and believes, like most astronomers, that "somewhere in the universe there is life and that one of the great pursuits of our time is to find it or to establish communication with it."

Helen Hogg has informed and entertained the public for 25 years through her weekly column in *The Star*, and has recently contributed a section in the new *Encyclopaedia Britannica*. The new book refutes yet again the frequent allegation that scientists fail to communicate with the laity.

Has Dr. Hogg found any discrimination against women in her career as an astronomer? "I've found my colleagues to be very co-operative. But I'm sorry to see that fewer women are now studying astronomy in North America — unlike the Soviet Union where women are well represented in the discipline."



And of her forthcoming retirement, Dr. Hogg says, "Astronomers only retire from their academic positions, never from studying the heavens."

R.S.

From dream to deficit — '76 Olympics

The Billion Dollar Game
Nick auf der Maur, Lorimer

Languishing through still another hearing this spring on the legitimacy of the University's plans to build a new athletic building — this time at the Ontario Municipal Board — I was tempted to dream about the methods of Jean Drapeau. "The trouble with you people in Toronto is that you talk good ideas to death," he told a Physical and Health Education class visiting Olympic Park a few weeks before. "If I had stopped to ask everyone's approval for the Olympics they would never have happened but now that they're here, people are thrilled to death. When you accomplish something inspiring, people forget about your methods."

Part of the Olympic legacy in Montreal will be five eight-lane tartan outdoor tracks, including one at McGill. Neither Metro nor the universities in Toronto have one such essential facility.

But as much as the grandeur of architect Roger Taillibert's Olympic Park will seduce people into overlooking it, the cost for the Olympics has been extravagantly high. The final \$1.5 billion bill represents a greater expenditure than each of the St. Lawrence Seaway, the Trans-Canada Pipeline, and the nationalization of Quebec Hydro.

The same amount of funds could have provided 40,000 low-rental housing units in Montreal, where 15,000 housing units still don't have hot water. It could purchase 150 of the physical education and recrea-

tion centres we're trying to develop at this University.

The full cost of the Drapeau Olympics doesn't stop at the ballooning expenditures. A host of scandals, invariably the result of the hundreds of non-competitive cost-plus contracts which Drapeau chose to award, with built-in provisions for bribes and kick-backs, have just made many more people disillusioned and cynical about municipal government. Instead of promoting the benefits of high performance sport — one of the goals of the Olympic movement — the Montreal Games might even have made it more difficult for the sport and recreation community. Very few Canadians have been directly involved in the Games, other than in the passive purchase of a lottery ticket, and they resent the large expenditures. At the OMB hearings on the new athletic building, the opposing residents' groups used "Olympic" as synonymous for "rip-off". It should never be that way.

The great strength of Nick auf der Maur's new book on the Drapeau Games is that he keeps his catalogue of incompetence and corruption within the perspective of the Olympic's sport objectives. Rather than throw out the baby with the bathwater, he shows how the Games organization is just as much an embarrassment to the Olympic community. He points out Montreal's experience with inexpensive athletic facilities: the track used for the 1974 World Cycling Championships cost only \$400,000, for example, and Jarry Park was magnificently renovated for \$4 million. The lesson: the

Olympics needn't be nearly as costly.

The other lesson from auf der Maur is that without democratic checks on public spending, overruns and corruption are almost inevitable. "The Mayor didn't want the Olympics to become the nightmare of bungling and escalating costs that it did," he argues, but the task was just too big for one man and his small, in-camera executive committee. "The Games were simply too attractive to all those whose motive was personal gain... for even Drapeau... to keep under rein."

In their rush to get the book into print, auf der Maur and Lorimer have missed a number of minor factual and typographical errors, but on the whole it's an excellent read. It should be essential for both the sports community and community activists, groups who, in Toronto, often have not seen eye-to-eye.

Bruce Kidd
School of Physical
and Health Education.

BRIEFLY

Scarborough College will exhibit paintings by artist Richard Clewes Sept. 8 - Sept. 22 in the Gallery.

Clewes, who has studied with Tony Urquhart, Roly Fenwick and Pat Ewen, works with black and white photographs which he then refines into pencil sketches to provide stylized drawings and paintings emphasizing patterns of light and dark, or colour.

Canadian electoral documents are now in the process of being microfilmed, and may soon be ordered from the manuscript division of the Public Archives of Canada, or from the office of the Chief Electoral Officer of Canada.

The microfilmed material will consist of the complete returns for all general elections and by-elections from 1867 to 1964; notices of Grant of a Poll published for all general elections held since

1945; and the lists of electors for each general election since 1935.

In addition, the Chief Electoral Officer's facilities now include a Kodak Motomatic Reader-Printer which will allow visiting researchers to quickly scan data and make photocopies of any given page of material.

Professor Cranford Pratt of the Department of Political Economy has been elected President of the Canadian Association of African Studies for the year 1976-77. The Association is an interdisciplinary learned society of Canadian scholars whose research interests relate to Africa.

Toronto Sportsweek, a 12-16 page newspaper in tabloid format, is being published each Thursday from September to March by the U of T Athletic Association.

It features a fitness column, intramural athletics schedules and standings, team lineups and profiles of outstanding U of T athletes.

Volume 3 of the *Collected Works of Erasmus* has just been published by U of T Press.

It contains Erasmus' surviving correspondence from August 1514 to August 1516, 151 letters in all, and is, as Hugh Trevor-Roper said of the first two volumes, "well edited, well translated, attractive to handle, easy to read..."

Correction

A story in the *Bulletin* of August 20, *UTFA forms salary and benefits committee*, incorrectly identified Mary Eberts as a Lay member of the committee. Though Professor Eberts is indeed a committee member, it is as a representative of the Faculty of Law. Our apologies.

The Editor.

C. Malim Harding comments on a year of chairmanship

Continued from Page 3

make sure that all aspects of it have been covered and that, if information might be required at the Council, members of the administration are warned to be present to provide information and to assist in the discussion.

We do talk about other matters. I find that I cannot deal properly with any matter unless I know the background, and I am afraid I rely on the President a great deal to put me in the picture, because I really do not have the time to go through all the material in every case or to attend all the Committee meetings.

Most of our meetings are taken up with

my questions to the President though I am glad that it is not all a one-way street. I would like to feel that he finds it useful to discuss some University matters with someone who is knowledgeable about the University but nevertheless not a part of the administration. You could say that I take up more of his time than he does of mine.

One of the most pleasant aspects of this job has been my association with the President and one of my failures, which I have reported to the Council, is that I have not been able to get him to sign on the dotted line for a longer term of office than six years.

Do you think that this form of unicameral

government will survive at the University of Toronto, in view of the fact that there have been no moves in other universities towards this system of government?

Yes, I think it will. I think by the time the University of Toronto Act was passed in 1971, that it was necessary to make a change in the form of government at the University. I am not saying that the unicameral system is perfect and without faults but I think it has a great deal to commend it.

It does provide a supreme governing body and I think that the old system of the Board of Governors looking after finance and the Senate looking after academic affairs is out of date in the '70s, particularly

with the financial stringencies which are with us and will be with us for some time.

The structure of our Committees, I think, is good and has been copied by several other universities. The representation of all sections of the University and outside community, in the way of lay people, alumni, faculty, students and support staff, is now being adopted by many universities. The openness of meetings is now coming into effect in many other universities and all this is established practice at Toronto.

As I said, I think the Governing Council has proved itself. It is by no means perfect. I hope that changes will take place and that a very thorough review of the whole procedure will occur in a few years time.

RESEARCH NEWS

1977-78 Commonwealth Visiting Fellowship

Up to five Visiting Fellowships will be awarded so that scholars from abroad may visit Canadian institutions in 1977-78. The agency requires that only one nomination be advanced by a university through its president.

The nominating committee for the U of T will meet to consider suggested candidates in early October. Therefore, suggestions must be forwarded to ORA by **Sept. 30**.

Interested faculty members should discuss possible nominations with their Dean.

Canada Council Leave Fellowships

The Canada Council has asked the Institution to endorse applications for Leave Fellowships for 1977-78. ORA will need your Chairman's or Principal's signature to indicate his intention to propose the applicant for leave and that the applicant meets eligibility requirements. Applications are now available at ORA.

National Research Council Grants, Changes in Research Grant Applications

1. Deadline for receipt of applications at National Research Council is Nov. 1; five copies (including one for ORA) are required.

2. Starting 1977-78, travel grants will contribute to the travel expenses for recipients only.

3. Formal proposals for major

installation grants of more than \$200,000 may be submitted before Oct. 1. However researchers are advised to discuss the matter with NRC and ORA first. Call 978-2874.

4. The maximum allowable for graduate student stipends will increase to \$420 per month starting Sept. 1, 1976.

Human Review for Ministry of Health Applications

Applicants for research support from the Ontario Ministry of Health are reminded that the Ministry requires that the Use of Human Subjects Approval accompany a research proposal to the Ministry. In order that a valid Humans approval can be arranged in time for the Ministry deadline date, Nov. 1, 1976, protocols should be submitted to ORA one month in advance of that date.

For further information, call ORA at 978-5585.

NATO Research Grants

NATO supports research grants to encourage collaborative scientific work among differing member countries. Formal applications must reach the Scientific Affairs Division prior to Jan. 15, April 30, or Sept. 15. Call 978-2163 for further details.

Commonwealth Fellowships

The University is allowed to send one nomination from the President for the 1977-78 Commonwealth Visiting Fellowship and the 1978-79 Research Fellowship. Anyone interested in proposing a

candidate should discuss the matter with Carole Gillin at 978-2163. Nomination forms are available at ORA and must reach ORA by Sept. 30.

Institute of Public Administration of Canada, Research Grants

The Institute provides research grants in public administration and closely related fields. Applications must be submitted by Sept. 30, 1976. Information has been sent to the Deans of the Graduate School and of Arts and Science, or call 978-2163.

Nuffield Foundation, Visiting Lectureships in Science 1977-78

Nominations for visits to Canada for 1977-78 should be submitted to the National Research Council in Ottawa by the President of this University no later than Oct. 1, 1976. Call 978-2874 for further details.

Steacie Prize

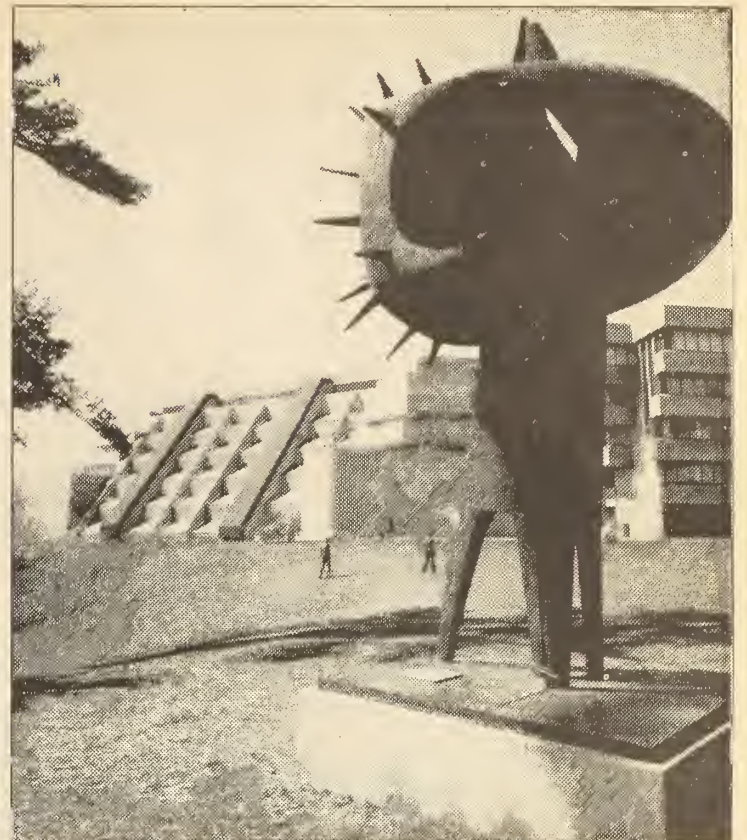
A cash award of \$3,000 is made annually to a person under 40 years of age for outstanding scientific work in a Canadian context. Nominations should reach the National Research Council by Oct. 4, 1976.

Canada Council Cultural Exchange Programs 1977-78

Information and applications are now available at ORA. These include visits by Canadians to USSR (deadline Dec. 1, 1976) and France (deadline Dec. 1, 1976) and visits to Canada by distinguished foreign university scholars and foreign nationals of specified countries (various deadlines). Call 978-2163 for further details.

Canada Council Conference Grant Program

New application forms for conferences are now available at ORA. Two major modifications in the program have been made: 1) limitation of support to \$3,000 for transportation and subsistence only; 2) inclusion with the application of brief curricula vitae and abstracts of papers of major participants. Applicants are also reminded that the prior approval of the President's Office is required for a conference to be held at the University of Toronto; this approval should be obtained prior to submission of the application to ORA for signature.



The last days of its summer hiatus finished, Scarborough too prepares for the accelerated tempo of another academic year.

Library automation

With the acquisition of a Sigma 9 computer, the University of Toronto Library Automation Systems continues a far-sighted automation process it began 15 years ago.

At that time, few computer companies had developed the kind of hardware needed for the library's operation. After investigation it was decided that Sigma was the machine best suited to library requirements. Accordingly, the original Sigma system was acquired, and proved to be so successful that it attracted many users outside the university, as demand for its service grew rapidly. However, the present equipment's capacities were eventually reached, and it was recognized that in order to increase efficiency and provide additional services to users, new equipment must be added.

Two factors contributed directly to the decision to purchase Sigma 9 — cost and service. Another system, the Dortmund Bibliographic System (DOBIS) developed in Germany and marketed in Canada by IBM, was investigated; however, tests made to compare costs showed Sigma 9 to be more efficient. As regards service, the university had been experiencing difficulties with the maintenance provided by Xerox, the manufacturers of Sigma, and were reluctant to create further dissatisfaction in their users. However, as Honeywell had taken over the maintenance and proved reliable, it was decided to purchase the machine from Xerox and the service contract from Honeywell.

UTAS hopes that the acquisition of Sigma 9 will attract new users to the system as well as offering present users new capabilities and a fuller spectrum of services.

Ease brought to knees

Continued from Page 1

to date, 80 percent have been successful. And, as the surgeons explain, since little of the patient's knee is removed, he or she is no worse off than before the operation should the graft be unsuccessful.

Some of the knee transplants have been obtained locally, and some have been flown in from the U.S. Navy Tissue Bank in Bethesda, Maryland, in co-operation with Dr. G. Friedlander. Recently the

Mount Sinai Hospital established a bone bank which will be used by other teaching hospitals.

In the spirit of teamwork that characterizes much of today's medical research, the two surgeons will work in collaboration with immunologist and nephrologist, Dr. Philip Halloran, of Mount Sinai's department of medicine. Together, they will continue to expand the frontiers of orthopedics, and, in particular, will endeavour to treat those knees which suffer disease.

300 volunteers in study

Continued from Page 1

acids and cholesterol (found in animal and dairy fats), it contains all essential nutrients and is practical for the working man," Little says. "It may include up to four eggs in a week and a daily glass of milk."

A team of treatment counsellors works with each patient at the clinic and in the home, encouraging him to comply with the program, and serving as liaison between him, the doctor and the dietitian. They are on the job every

day so that problems are solved immediately.

The project, which is funded by the U.S. National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute and the Ontario Heart Foundation, has stimulated interest throughout North America. In October, U of T will host a workshop for discussion of the Coronary Prevention Program, especially compliance with therapy. "If we see significant results indicating the delay or prevention of heart attacks," says Little, "we'll be able to discontinue the study before the end of seven years."

World conference on family medicine

The Seventh World Conference on General Practice/Family Medicine will be held at the Sheraton Centre Hotel Oct. 1-8. It will be attended by delegates from many different countries.

Scientific papers will be presented on new concepts, current techniques, and recent research

applicable to family medicine. Topics will include "Conception to Sexual Maturity", "Coming of Age", "The Prime of Life", and, "Age, an Attitude of Mind".

The Conference is being hosted jointly by the College of Family Physicians of Canada and its Ontario Chapter.

Study shows murder in Canada is a family affair

Murder in Canada is a family affair. In a recent study for Statistics Canada, Professor Norman Bell found that of 4,140 solved murder incidents committed in Canada between 1961 and 1974, 45 percent took place at the hands of a relative. "This is a far different image from that portrayed in the media," says the U of T professor of sociology and associate professor of psychiatry. "Only 13 percent of the victims are killed by strangers. If capital punishment were to be enforced, almost half of the condemned would be related to those murdered."

By international standards, Bell says, Canada is a non-murdering nation. It's thirty-sixth among 61 countries surveyed, with Colombia rating high and Ireland low. He says that in Canada murder is, statistically, a minor problem. Compared to the 4,568 murders in the period under study, there were 28,606 deaths by suicide, 73,471 deaths in car accidents, and, 403,026 deaths from cancer. "But murder," he says, "gets to the heart of our society, to the worth and quality of human life. It's a powerful social issue."

"We don't know just how many thwarted attempts take place before the actual murder. But we do know that the family is a violent institution that's not always a haven of support, as evidenced by the numbers of wife and child beatings taking place today."

Bell also believes that the slight increase in the murder rate — with individuals from socially disadvantaged backgrounds and common-law marriages in the lead — points to the pressures on today's family: inflation, the struggle to survive, failure to reach idealized expectations, fewer outlets for frustrations, and more alternatives to marriage.

Female victims predominate in every marital category and at all ages above fifteen years. Males, evidently, are the more murderous half of the species. Bell points out that the male proclivity for murder is manifest as early as six years of age. Why? Bell believes that the male is subjected early to sex role stereotypes. "He's encouraged to play violent sports like hockey and football. He's given guns as toys to be treasured.

And, perhaps more is expected of him in the way of performance. The only exception to deviation from this pattern," says Bell, "is that of the murdering parent: children are the victims of their mother's action more often than their father's."

The study reveals that victims are heavily concentrated in the adult years between 20 - 59. The average age is in the mid-thirties. In legal families a spouse is the victim twice as often as a child. As murderers, Caucasians are in the lead; Canadian Indians also rate high. Shooting is the commonest method, especially in the Maritimes and Ontario. Beating is more common in the North, the Prairies, Quebec and in all common-law marriages. Of the solved murders under review, 11.5 percent were followed by a suicide.

The full report of murder in Canada will be published by early 1977. Bell believes it will offer new insights into the family as a potential hotbed of hostility and add new perspectives to the social conditions responsible for murder.



Philosopher's Walk it may be but Laurie Anderson, second year Music student and member of the U of T Concert Band has a practical approach to practising the tuba. If you are interested in making music, ensemble playing or singing, telephone 978-3750 for more information.

JOB OPENINGS

Below is a partial list of job openings at the University. Interested applicants should read the Promotional Opportunity postings on their staff bulletin boards, or telephone the personnel office for further information. The number in brackets following the name of the department in the list indicates the personnel officer responsible. Please call:

(1) Sylvia Holland, 978-6470; (2) Wendy Chin, 978-5468; (3) Manfred Wewers, 978-4834; (4) Ann Sarsfield, 978-2112; (5) Beverley Chennell, 978-7308.

Clerk Typist I (\$6,968)
Robarts Library (5)

Clerk Typist II (\$7,000—8,230—9,460)
Physical Plant (3), Personnel (4), Private Funding (1), Mechanical Engineering (5), School of Graduate Studies (2), Management Studies (2), Media Centre (4), Personnel — P/T (4), Food Sciences (4), Chemistry (1), Dentistry (1)

Clerk Typist II (\$7,660)
Science & Medicine Library (5)

Clerk Typist III (\$7,700—9,060—10,420)
Dean's Office, Medicine (4), Clinical Sciences (4)

Clerk III (\$7,700—9,060—10,420)
Personnel (4), Dentistry (1), Division of Laboratory Animal Science (4)

Clerk IV (4 hrs/day) (\$5,148—6,052—6,963)
Faculty of Library Science (5)

Secretary I (\$7,700—9,060—10,420)
St. Michael's College (2), Urban & Regional Planning (2), Philosophy (1), Faculty Office, Arts & Science (1), Library Automation Systems (3), Admissions (4)

Secretary II (\$8,470—9,970—11,460)
Division of Laboratory Animal Science — TEMP. (4), Alumni Affairs (1), Faculty of Library Science (5), Centre for Religious Studies (2)

Secretary III (\$9,330—10,970—12,620)
Astronomy (1), Dentistry (1), Vice-President Business Affairs (1)

Library Technician II (\$6,968)
Robarts Library (5)

Library Technician III (\$7,660)
Science & Medicine (5)

Library Technician IV (\$8,470—9,970—11,460)
Faculty of Law (2)

Laboratory Technician II (\$8,470—9,970—11,460)

Laboratory Technican II (\$10,370—12,200—14,040)
Ophthalmology (4), Botany (1), Dentistry (1)

Laboratory Assistant I (\$6,350—7,470—8,600)
Dentistry — P/T (1)

PH D ORALS

Wednesday, September 8

Ronald Holmberg, Department of Social Work, "A Methodology for the use of Social Indicators in Development Planning." Thesis supervisor: Prof. F. Bregha. Round Room, Massey College, 10 a.m.

Joachim Bielert, Department of German, "Political and Social Problems in the Dramatic Works of Ernst Von Wildenbruch." Thesis supervisor: Prof. M. Sinden. Croft Chapter House, University College, 2 p.m.

Thursday, September 9

Arnold Hugh Rubenstein, Department of Educational Theory, "A Longitudinal Study of Psychological Changes Occurring During Pregnancy." Thesis supervisor: Prof. O. Weininger. Conference Room, 315 Bloor St. W., 2 p.m.

Friday, September 10

Carl Vincent Helwig, Department of Educational Theory, "A Comparison of the Effectiveness of Hypnotic-Motivational, Task-Motivational, and Relaxation in Eliciting the Recall of Anxiety-Inducing Material." Thesis supervisor: Prof. D.G. Ogston. Conference Room, 315 Bloor St. W., 10 a.m.

Angela Wei Djao, Department of Sociology, "Social Control in a Colonial Society: A Case Study of Working Class Consciousness in Hong Kong." Thesis supervisor: Prof. B. Baldus. Round Room, Massey College, 2 p.m.

Donald Glen Ferguson, Department of Political Economy, "Some Essays on International Factor Mobility and the Theory of Comparative Advantage." Thesis supervisor: Prof. J. Floyd. Room 307, 63 St. George St., 2 p.m.

Monday, September 13

Philip Resnick, Department of

Political Economy, "The Land of Cain: The Political Economy of English Canadian Nationalism 1945-1975." Thesis supervisor: Prof. C.B. Macpherson. Round Room, Massey College, 10 a.m.

Lynda Dale Corkum, Department of Zoology, "A Comparative Study of Behaviour Relating to Differential Drift of Two Species of Mayflies." Thesis supervisor: Prof. P.J. Pointing. Room 307, 63 St. George St., 10 a.m.

Angela Hildyard, Department of Educational Theory, "Children's Abilities to Produce Inferences from Written and Oral Material." Thesis supervisor: Prof. D.R. Olson. Room 309, 63 St. George St., 10 a.m.

Robert James Sacouman, Department of Sociology, "Social Origins of Antigonish Movement Co-Operative Associations in Eastern Nova Scotia." Thesis supervisor: Prof. D.W. Magill. Round Room, Massey College, 2 p.m.

Tuesday, September 14

George King Spears, Department of Educational Theory, "Semantic Processing of Words and Pictures." Thesis supervisor: Prof. S.R. Paley. Conference Room, 315 Bloor St. W., 10 a.m.

Thursday, September 16

Francisco J. Hernandez, Depart-

ment of Hispanic Studies, "A Re-Appraisal of the Structure of the Cifar." Thesis supervisor: Prof. E. Von Richthofen. Room 111, 63 St. George St., 2 p.m.

Friday, September 17

Ellen Betty Bialystok, Department of Educational Theory, "The Development of Spatial Concepts in Language and Thought." Thesis supervisor: Prof. D.R. Olson. Conference Room, 315 Bloor St. W., 10 a.m.

Jacqueline Tarrant, Department of Medieval Studies, "A Critical Edition of the *Extravagantes Johannis XXII* with Introduction and Notes." Thesis supervisor: Prof. L. E. Boyle. Room 201, 65 St. George St., 2 p.m.

Doris E. Guyatt, Department of Social Work, "Adolescent Pregnancy: A Study of Pregnant Teenagers in a Suburban Community in Ontario." Thesis supervisor: Prof. B. Schlesinger. Round Room, Massey College, 2 p.m.

Eugene John Mischey, Department of Educational Theory, "Faith Development and its Relationship to Moral Reasoning and Identity Status in Young Adults." Thesis supervisor: Prof. E.V. Sullivan. Room 307, 63 St. George St., 2 p.m.

Library Science position opening

The U of T Faculty of Library Science invites applications for the position of assistant or associate professor from Jan. 1, 1977, or July 1, 1977.

Competency is required in one or more of the following areas: management and evaluation of library services; advanced reference services; public library services and systems; literature of the social sciences or of science. A

Ph.D., or comparable academic or professional qualifications in library science or related disciplines is required. Canadian experience is preferred, and rank and salary will be dependent upon qualifications and experience.

Applications should be sent to the Dean, Faculty of Library Science, University of Toronto, 140 St. George St., Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A1.

EVENTS

FRIDAY 10

The Rearrangement of Alicyclic Epoxides. Mechanistic and Biogenetic Aspects (Colloquium) Dr. T.G. Halsall, Dyson Perrins Laboratory, Oxford University. 158 Lash Miller Chemical Laboratories. 4 p.m.

MONDAY 13

Hart House Chorus Auditions, conductor Denise Narcisse-Mair. East Common Room. **New members** Sept. 13, 14 and 16 from 7 to 9 p.m. **Returning members** Sept. 14 at 8 p.m. Position of assistant conductor open, apply at auditions.

WEDNESDAY 15

Club of Gnu (First of weekly Wednesday luncheon meetings) Anyone interested in discussing "Futures" welcome. Lunch of wine, cheese, sandwiches and assorted desserts provided for \$2. Information telephone 978-2461. New College Senior Commom Room, 136 Wetmore Hall, 21 Classics Ave. 12 noon to 2 p.m.

FRIDAY 17

Electron Transfer and Addition Reactions of Free Nitroxyl Radicals with Radiation-Induced Radicals: A Pulse Radiolysis and Conductivity Study (Colloquium) Prof. Klaus-Dieter Asmus, Hahn-Meitner Institute, Berlin. 428 Lash Miller Chemical

Laboratories. 2 p.m. Please note time and room number.

TUESDAY 21

Radio Continuum Emission from Disks of Normal Galaxies (Seminar) Dr. Ron Allen, University of California, Berkeley and Kapteyn Astronomical Laboratory, Holland. David Dunlap Observa-

tory. 4 p.m. (Astronomy and SGS)

THURSDAY 23

Physiological aspects of playing bassoon (Lecture-demonstration) Christopher Weait, Performance Department. Walter Hall, Edward Johnson Building. 2.10 p.m.

Workshop for highschool teachers held by Environmental Studies

The Institute for Environmental Studies recently held a three-day workshop for high school teachers at its field research station at Baie du Dore.

The workshop had two major objectives. One was to acquaint teachers with the facilities and resources available at the station for a diversity of uses, including field studies, retreats and special seminars. The other was to identify the kind of environmental studies course which teachers

would find useful, and which the University might offer on a regular basis.

Dr. Pamela Stokes, Associate Director of the Institute and one of the organizers of the workshop, said the workshop was so successful, it was highly likely the Institute would hold regular summer courses for teachers. Refresher courses, credit courses, and other types of instruction are being planned.

Trip to Stratford for *The Dream*

The International Student Centre is sponsoring a trip to the Stratford Festival to see *A Midsummer Night's Dream* on Wednesday, Sept. 15. Cost of the ticket for return bus trip and show is \$9.

The bus will leave the ISC, 33 St. George St., at 3 p.m., arriving in Stratford in time for dinner before

the performance. The ISC suggests packing a picnic lunch to eat in Stratford.

If you want to receive a ticket for this trip telephone David Brinton at 978-6617. Reservations should be made as soon as possible "to avoid disappointment".